



Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873.

FURTHER NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Wonders of London—"The Tower" and its Bloody History—St. Paul's Cathedral.

We give below a further interesting extract from a letter written from Cologne to a gentleman in this city by a prominent Knoxville citizen now abroad, the first part of which was recently published. In the following the description of noteworthy places in London is continued:

"COLOGNE, June 15, 1873.

Now for some of the points of interest in history, and first to "the Tower."

Imagine a chain of towers, connected by walls forming a square fortification enclosing a vacant space of two or three acres, and the citadel called the white tower surrounded by a moat to be filled with water when desired, some towers large enough for a palace, others for a prison (and they have often been used for both, for it was palaces and prisons built in the shape of a fortification), and you have "the Tower."

On the side and entering the walls from the Thames is

THE TRAITORS' GATE, through which many thousand prisoners, among them men of wisdom and genius, even royalty itself, have often passed under the ominous portals of that gloomy archway, to exchange dreams of honor and glory for the torture room and the fatal block and axe. In a plain chapel in one of the towers now rests their dust.

The banners that floated over the tower during the reigns of Edwards I and III and Edward the Black Prince were:

"Fanned by conquest's crimson wing,"

and this fortress was filled with captive Kings, Queens and heroes, trophies of England's valor. From the mountains of Wales, that once were "Vocal with high-born Hoel's harp and Llewellyn's lays," Cambria's war-like chiefs were brought to slough out a life within their gloomy walls. Even the mighty spirit of Owen Glendower could not break the chain.

"Old Scotia," too, has given some of her best and bravest to languish, and finally receive the fatal headman's stroke, within the dismal dungeons of this royal fortress, among them King Balliol in 1297, the noble Wallace, who suffered so cruel a death in 1305, the Earls of Ross, Athol and Montfith, King David Bruce in 1346, and a long list of others who still live in the bloody pages of the past.

But I shall not follow the history of this wonderful fortress, around whose walls have surged the Norman and other foreign foes, and that too often have looked down on internal bloody strife for power by England's own children, nor is it necessary to dwell long on the bloody scenes that have been enacted inside. But a strange feeling seizes one and you almost feel that you too belong to the grim old ages of the past as you stand upon the spot where Richard, Duke of Gloucester, ordered Lord Hastings to instant execution in front of the chapel, or where the Duke of Clarence was assassinated in the Bowyer tower, or as you stand on the identical stone in the "Bloody Tower" that was washed by the royal blood of the two sons of Edward IV by order of the prince of fiends, Richard III. And the soul sickens as you stand upon the spot where the brilliantly beautiful Anne Boleyn lifted her hands and eyes to Heaven and exclaimed: "O Father! O Creator! Thou who art the way, the truth and the life; Thou knowest I have not deserved this death;" then bent her beautiful neck beneath the headman's stroke and was thrust into an ignominious grave. Queen Catherine had suffered a like fate and Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, on the same day met a similar doom. You see the spot where they laid down their bodies, where the basket sat in which fell their heads; the soil that drank their innocent blood; the walls on which they and many others while in prison carved their names and coats of arms, with such sentences as these, which Lady Jane Grey with a pin traced on the stone walls of her prison:

"To mortals' common fate thy mind resign, My lot to-day, to-morrow may be thine."

And this by Edward Poole, in 1562, who pined away a life here charged with "aspiring to the hand of Mary Queen of Scots."

"I, H. S. A passage perillous maketh a part pleasant," and also, "That which is sown by God in tears is reaped in joy." As you stand and see these things I have mentioned, history has a new meaning; a thousand almost forgotten incidents of the past, learned when a boy at school, are awakened, and the events of centuries crowd themselves in, one after another, and you see and feel them unclouded by the mists of time and distance in a way never seen before.

But away from these grand old walls, now filled with armor and weapons, relics of past ages, wax figures representing historical persons on horseback and on foot, clothed in the same steel clothing and armed as when living—and every variety of war implements from the days of the Romans to the present.

Now to Saint Paul's, "the noblest building in the Kingdom," a monument to the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, long the Grand Master of Masonry, theoretical and poetical. It stands on Ludgate Hill, its dome the most prominent landmark of the metropolis, piercing the air to the height of 375 feet. Its length is 500 feet and its greatest breadth 286 feet. It cost even in this country more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000), of our money. And though it took thirty-five years to build it, it was done under the supervision of one architect (Wren) and one Master Mason, Thos. Strong.

Here many paintings and pieces of statuary by master hands and the tombs of

Wellington, Admiral Nelson, Abercrombie, Cornwallis and others, engage your attention and examination for hours.

J. M. T."

We hope soon to give to the public the remainder of this very interesting letter, containing descriptions of Westminster Abbey, the Crystal Palace, a grand public celebration with fireworks, and of a sermon by Spurgeon in the Tabernacle.—EDITORS CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON.

Death of an Old Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Robert S. Chew, chief clerk of the State department, who died yesterday, commenced his career in that department under John Forsyth, of Alabama, Secretary of State to Andrew Jackson.

Official dispatches from Washington territory report that two white women were killed by Indians who were returning from a peace commission.

All the claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission, settled at Washington under act of March 3d, 1871, have now been numbered and registered. Their number is found to be 22,295 and their aggregate amount, as claimed, is something in excess of fifty-six millions of dollars.

In their last report to Congress the Commissioners estimated the total number of claims to be filed under the act at nineteen thousand, and the amount to be claimed at fifty million dollars in round numbers. The extraordinary exertions of the claim agents, however, when they found that the time for filing claims was not likely to be extended for the present beyond the two years originally fixed by Congress, resulted in a considerable addition to the estimated number and amount of the claims to be filed. No less than 1,278 claims, representing, according to claimants' figures, considerably more than three millions of dollars, were filed under date of March 3d, the last day allowed by law for the presentation of claims. Many more were shut out from present consideration by the somewhat unexpected termination of the right to present them, and there are believed to be several thousand persons yet in the late insurrectionary States who despite the exertions of the Government agents and the attorneys, have not even heard of the act of Congress passed for the benefit of such of them as were not adherents of the confederacy. Claims are presented to the Quartermaster General and Commissary General by the residents of the better informed loyal States who have but just learned that Congress passed a special act nearly ten years ago to pay for property taken for army use in the States and in territory.

General Meigs, the Quartermaster General, will not recommend a statute of limitations for claims coming before him, as in the case of the claims before the Loyal Claims Commission, and the Commissary General, believing from his daily experience that such a statute, whenever passed, would be certain to exclude some meritorious claims against the Government from a just settlement. In the case of the Southern Claims, Congress must either extend the time for filing them before the commissioners or submit the alternative of receiving and considering them singly under the constitutional right of petition, and a small number of excluded claimants have already signified their intention of prosecuting their claims directly before the Claims Commission of the two branches of Congress.

Under the settlements so far made by the commissioner, about \$1,200,000 has been distributed among some fourteen hundred claimants scattered over the eleven insurrectionary States, the awards, except in a comparatively small number of cases being for a few hundred dollars each. At the coming session of Congress, they expect to award about \$1,000,000 to be similarly distributed, and will then have disposed of about twenty-four per cent. of the number of claims filed and twenty per cent. of the amount claimed. Now, that all the claims are before them that can be presented under the original act of Congress, the Commissioners have had prepared and have in press a full digest of the claims, giving by States and counties the names of claimants and the amounts claimed, accompanied by the explanatory statement that the names are those of citizens of the Southern States, who have within the past two years declared themselves to have been devoted adherents of the Union cause throughout the late war and the amounts and the values set by the claimants upon the supplies contributed voluntarily or otherwise for the use of the Union forces, operating in the South; but the damage, loss and destruction of real and personal property, suffered through the casualties of war or unauthorized spoils and depredations of the troops and camp followers, this list of claims and claimants has been prepared chiefly to meet the applications of former officers and soldiers of the Union army, curious to know whom among their acquaintances of the war now claiming to have been both loyal and opulent ten or twelve years ago, but the commissioners, for the sake of the information to be obtained, intend to send the pamphlet free of charge to all who apply in person or by letter.

Crops in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The recent rains have brought out the corn and tobacco crops in eastern Kentucky finely, and both promise well. In the Blue Grass region corn promises well. Corn and wheat are generally in good condition throughout the central counties. In southern Kentucky wheat and corn look well. In western Kentucky not more than two-thirds of the ordinary crops of corn and tobacco is expected, though the recent rains have improved the prospects somewhat. The Colorado potato bug has done great damage in the counties adjoining this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The loss by the Portland fire is \$1,125,000. The loss in proportion is greater than Boston and Chicago.

MILITARY SERVICE NOT POPULAR IN GERMANY.

Forty Thousand Emigrants from Compulsory Army Duty.

Execution of Murderers in Baltimore.

Latest Advances from the Scene of War in Spain.

Prevalence of the Cattle Plague in Missouri.

HOME NEWS.

Germans Going West.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—The delegates for a Society from the Southern part of Prussia, after a trip over the Northern Pacific Railroad, favor a settlement on that line. They number 40,000 and propose emigration to avert the military service which their tenets forbid.

Crimes and Accidents.

A couple two months married were not happy. The wife was killed with a razor, the husband with corrosive sublimate. The husband was jealous.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Nicholas and Hollahan, the murderers of Mrs. Lampdy, were executed to-day.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A train on the Flushing and Southside road struck a carriage killing a husband and fatally hurting the wife and child.

ISADORE KUONKEI, while drunk struck his wife in the stomach killing her.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The Governor offers \$500 for the conviction of Moore's assassins. He commutes Early Eason's sentence to life imprisonment.

CRESTLINE, August 1.—Twenty employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, were arrested, charged with stealing from the trains. A large amount of property were found at their houses.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 4.—The negro who attempted to outrage a white woman in this vicinity sometime since, was ordered to leave. He returned and the people killed him.

BOSTON, August 1.—The building of the National Dock and Warehouse Company, Lewis street, East Boston, was burned to-day. The loss in jute hemp, gunny bags, sugar, saltpetre, &c., is \$475,000.

NEW YORK.

Civilization Played Out.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, publishes a card saying that if Charlie Gallagher desires to fight him, as has been stated, he will give him a chance in two weeks from his meeting with McCool, for any amount he may choose from \$500 upward.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Chambers-Sedgwick prize fight yesterday, was carried out so quietly that the police were completely frustrated in their attempts to disperse the locality of the fight. It was on Long Island, between Graves End and the new Eastrecht. The line was formed in a clump of trees, the ropes being run around their trunks in lieu of stakes. There was but little formality in the preliminaries.

The men walking into the ring in plain clothes, Chambers was in splendid condition, Sedgwick showed signs of over-training. Forty-nine rounds were fought, Chambers drew the first blood. The men came to time promptly, until after the fortieth round, when Sedgwick showed the effects of the heavy punning he had received. At the end of the forty-ninth round, Sedgwick's face was punned to a jelly and falling to come to time his second threw up the sponge. Chambers was not much injured, Sedgwick was barely able to stand up and had to be carried to his carriage and conveyed to his home. Chambers immediately after, left for his home in Newark.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 4.—Jack Boylan and Peter Crocker fought at five o'clock this morning. There were numerous spectators present. They fought 23 rounds, Crocker won, Boylan was severely punished. The fight was for \$500 and the middle weight championship of America.

FOREIGN.

Military Operations of the Opposing Armies.

MADRID, August 1.—In the Cortes to-day, Senor D. E. Gonzales, Minister of War, read a dispatch that the Insurgents had recommenced firing upon the city of Almeria this afternoon, and that the Insurgent projectiles had demolished the house occupied by the German Consulate, notwithstanding the Consular flag was flying over the building.

The Insurgents at Cartagena attempted to fit out the iron-clad Mendez, Pinto, Fernando and Catolico, to assist the vessels engaged in the attack upon Almeria, but found their supply of coal insufficient.

The Insurgent Government at Cartagena made an effort to place a loan in the London market, but failed to secure any offers.

A body of seven hundred Insurgents, from Cartagena, surprised the garrison of Orihuela, in the province of Alicante, and captured that town, and are now marching upon the city of Alicante.

The Insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more encouraged. Gen. Martinez, however, anticipates an early victory over them.

The Insurgents of Grenada offer to surrender.

Germans Evacuating France.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Nancy and Belfort were evacuated yesterday by German troops, who burned all the goods which could not be carried off. The inhabitants of both cities remained in their houses while the Germans were leaving.

SCOURGED JONESBORO' AND OTHER POINTS.

An Appeal for Aid to Bury the Dead and Care for the Sick.

The advice received at the CHRONICLE office from Jonesboro', continues to be of a very sad character. The once prosperous, healthful and happy little city is desolated and stricken with a fearful scourge. It came upon it with alarming suddenness and its people have fled panic stricken, leaving its sick, dying and dead in the care of a few resolute, noble men, who are proving that they have true courage—not the fool bravado of men who go out to shoot at each other for the plaudits of a false chivalry, but that sublime, genuine courage that is in the breast of the Christian who intelligently faces real danger.

The following note came by mail:

JONESBORO', July 31, 1873.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: No new cases are as yet reported this morning. The Floyd girls and two or three others, I think, can not live. Most all of our committee have deserted us, and fled to the country. Those here are perfectly exhausted. God knows what will become of the sick if the disease does not abate. Dr. Sevier will telegraph you further. Respectfully,

GEO. E. GRISHAM.

The following letter came by the same mail:

JONESBORO', TENN., July 31, 1873.

Hon. Wm. Rule, Mayor of Knoxville:

SIR: Our Board of Aldermen have left us, and as a Committee of Finance we would inform your Council that we are greatly in need of pecuniary aid to provide for the sick and decently bury the dead. Can you aid us? Our population is reduced to a mere fraction of its usual population. Very respectfully,

A. E. JACKSON,

Chairman Finance Committee. As the City Council, in the opinion of most of its members, has no right to vote money for such purposes outside of the city, this appeal of Gen. Jackson's is given to the public so that our citizens can render the aid we know they will cheerfully give.

Messrs. Cowan, McClung & Co., sent by express yesterday, one hundred dollars. Messrs. Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, and Messrs. Albers & Co., sent drugs and Mr. Gus. Knabe, an energetic young druggist, to fill prescriptions. We trust this appeal will be answered this morning by either General Jackson or Col. George E. Grisham, Chairman of the Relief Committee.

[From Daily, 3d Aug.]

From the conductor on the noon train yesterday we learned that there was one death in Jonesboro' during the night, and that six new cases had developed themselves.

From the same source we learned that there were four cases of cholera at Limestone Station. It seems that three members of a family living at Midway were attacked with the dread "prevailing" and died, when the remaining four members fled to Limestone Station and have all since been attacked with the same disease in a very violent form.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

JONESBORO', August 1st, 1873.

Mr. Charles Dawes, Knoxville, Tenn.: DEAR SIR—Through Rev. P. D. Cowan, we gratefully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars, raised, as we are advised, by your kind efforts for the relief of our people, who are suffering from the epidemic which is prevailing with such fearful malignity in our town.

In behalf of the few that are left to battle with this terrific disease, we thank you for your successful efforts in raising funds, and beg you to tender to each of the contributors our sincere thanks for the material aid so promptly and generously bestowed.

We regret to announce that there is no abatement in the malignity of the disease. Very respectfully,

Your friend and obe't serv't.

A. E. JACKSON,

Chairman Finance Committee. On yesterday Mr. Dawes collected \$48.00 more, which was forwarded to Gen. Jackson by the noon train.

Gen. A. E. Jackson, Chairman of the Finance Committee at Jonesboro', acknowledges the receipt of the liberal donation of Messrs. Woodruff & Co. The ravages of the disease, he adds, are frightful, and concludes in these words: "Our population, all told, is reduced to but little over fifty souls."

The following was received by the noon train, and we are glad to be able to chronicle the returning health of the writer, Col. Geo. E. Grisham:

JONESBORO', August 2, 1873.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: We have five deaths yesterday, viz: A. C. Collins, Esq., and Margaret Floyd, white; Jeff. Hoss, Polly Aiken and Harriet Massengill's child, colored. One death to start with this morning, Jerry Stewart's wife colored. The weather is unfavorable this morning, a drizzling, unpleasant rain. Dr. J. Wesley Thornburgh, of New Market, arrived yesterday, and in conjunction with our physicians and Dr. Campbell, is doing noble service. I write you this in bed; am better, and hope to be out to-morrow. Several new cases are reported this morning. Gloom, dark gloom! Yours under the rod,

G. E. GRISHAM.

THE DISEASE ABATING IN VIOLENCE. The following dispatch was received by Capt. Jaques yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock:

JONESBORO', August 2.

Capt. Jos. Jaques, Vice President E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R.:

I am very happy to be able to say, at this writing, that the disease prevailing here is fast losing its malignant character, and

yields more to treatment. There is perhaps one case not doing well, however there is a chance for recovery. There are about twenty others, all doing very well. I have been quite unwell myself, but am better now, and the few hours' relaxation yesterday, I found necessary, had the desired effect.

Capt. Grisham is better.

A. J. CAMPBELL.

Yesterday a young man of this city, James Irving, came to Mayor Rule and volunteered to go to Jonesboro' and nurse the sick, when, after consultation with Mr. Charles Dawes, the Mayor sent him to Capt. Jaques, who furnished him with a pass to the afflicted town.

DEATH IN LOUDON COUNTY.

Mr. Rogers, of Loudon, a carpenter, while engaged in building a barn for Robert Kittrell, six miles from that place, was attacked with cholera on Friday morning before breakfast, exhibiting the usual symptoms of an aggravated case and died yesterday morning at four o'clock.

He attempted to wear the disease out and refused to lie down for several hours, until he found it beyond his strength and went to bed, but no physician was summoned until 10 o'clock Friday night, when collapse had set in and medical aid was of no avail. Our informant stated on the authority of the physician that the patient's life could have been saved if he had been called in time.

Advices received by the conductor on the 11 o'clock train last night, state that there were no deaths, and there was a better feeling prevailing as the disease seemed broken in violence and yielded easily to treatment.

We were informed Monday that there were four new cases and one death from cholera, in Sharp's settlement, Campbell county. It seems that a man came from Raccoon Valley, and before arriving in Campbell county, he feeling unwell, he resorted to a quart of whisky. This giving out, at the first convenient point, he purchased another quart, and by the time he arrived in Sharp's settlement he was taken with cholera, and in a very short time expired. Four other cases have been reported in that neighborhood since his death.

A colored man at Clinton, after eating a hearty dinner of green corn on Sabbath, finished off with a watermelon, and concluded the programme by taking a first-class case of cholera. We understand that he received no medical attention, but was reported better yesterday morning as the train passed.

The report from Jonesboro' by the 11 o'clock train is more favorable, there being no new cases, and it is to be hoped that the disease has spent its force in that much scourged place.

Convention of Superintendents.

In obedience to the call of State Superintendent Fleming, the County Superintendents of East Tennessee met yesterday at the Board of Trade Rooms in this city.

The attendance, owing to the general excitement about cholera, was light. The following Superintendents responded to the roll call, viz: J. H. Trent, of Hamblen, J. B. C. Edwards, of Hawkins, J. A. Mitchell, of Loudon, J. H. Hicks, of Monroe, J. A. Newton, of Roane, D. Emert, of Sevier, H. Presnell, of Washington, L. Riesen, of Scott, C. D. Russell, of Campbell, F. H. Davis, of Morgan, and T. C. Kars, of Knox.

Little was done at the morning session beyond effecting an organization which was completed by electing Superintendent Karns, of Knox, Chairman, and Superintendent Edmondson, of Hawkins, Secretary.

In the afternoon Superintendents Joseph Janaway, of McMinn, W. L. Sharp, of Bradley and John H. Morton, of Blount presented themselves and were enrolled. Superintendent Newton, of Roane, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that no school be allowed for less than thirty pupils, except in very extreme cases.

The entire afternoon was occupied in the discussion of questions pertaining to the school law and the best mode of inaugurating the new school system, each Superintendent suggesting questions of difficulty as his name was read by the Secretary.

At the night session Supt. H. Presnell, of Washington, was appointed Secretary pro tem, owing to the absence of the regular Secretary.

The subjects discussed were: "Desirability of County Superintendents publishing an annual report for popular use," "Teachers' Institutes," and also "School Houses." Prof. Butler, of the East Tennessee Female Institute, was present and offered some excellent remarks upon the respective subjects. Others, including Supt. Presnell, of Washington, also strongly advocated progress in these matters, and especially urged the establishing of teachers' institutes, for the better qualification of teachers, in every county.

The work of the convention closed with an address from State Superintendent Fleming, who expressed himself highly gratified with the results of the new move for popular education thus far. The progress being made had exceeded his most sanguine expectations, yet much remained to be done. The results, with few exceptions, are most gratifying. Mr. Fleming seems thoroughly aroused to the importance of his work, and we believe will do much toward soon planting the educational interests of our State on a sure footing.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the State Superintendent.

Great Flood in Peru.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Letters from Lima report unprecedented rain along the coast of Peru. Roofs have been destroyed, furniture ruined and many houses undermined. The Palace of Justice has become a lake and the great library drenched.